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**Cold-Storage Eggs—Sale of—Labeling Required. (Chap. 1190, Act Apr. 8, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. The term "cold storage eggs" as used in this act shall be construed to mean eggs that have been artificially cooled for 30 days or more at or below a temperature of 40° Fahrenheit, and no other eggs shall be sold as "cold storage eggs."

SEC. 2. Whenever "cold storage eggs" are sold at wholesale or retail or offered or exposed for sale, the case, package, box or other container in which the eggs are placed or delivered shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words "cold storage eggs," or there shall be attached to such container a placard or sign having on it the said words. If "cold storage eggs" are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard having the words "cold storage eggs" plainly and conspicuously marked upon it shall be displayed in, upon, or immediately above the said eggs; the display of the words "cold storage eggs" as required by this act shall be in letters not less than 1 inch in height and shall be done in such a manner as is approved by the board of food and drug commissioners.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 4. The board of food and drug commissioners shall have the same duties and powers relative to the making of rules and regulations hereunder and relative to the enforcement of this act as is or shall be conferred upon them by chapter 183 of the General Laws with reference to other foods.

SEC. 5. Complaints for the violation of the provisions of chapter 183 of the General Laws and any amendments thereof, or additions thereto, may be made by any person, and if made by a member of the board of food and drug commissioners said member shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any such complaint.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect September 1, 1915, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

**Foods and Drugs—Adulteration and Misbranding. (Chap. 1241, Act Apr. 23, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 183 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the maintenance of purity in foods and drugs, by prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated, misbranded, or deleterious foods or drugs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. A drug shall be deemed to be adulterated:

"FIRST. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity prescribed therein.

"SECOND. If its strength, quality, or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold. *Provided*, That in no case shall a drug be deemed to be adulterated, as differing from such professed standard, when the variation is caused by the evaporation of any volatile ingredient or by other changes beyond control, happening after the manufacture of the same: *Provided*, That due care be taken to preserve its integrity."

SEC. 2. Section 5 of said chapter 183 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Confectionery shall also be deemed to be adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc. crome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

SEC. 3. Section 9 of said chapter 183 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. Any article of food or any drug that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this chapter, or which is decayed, diseased, unwholesome or unfit for

food, may be seized and destroyed by any commissioner or other officer or agent appointed hereunder in the performance of his duty. All such seizures shall be at once reported to said board of food and drug commissioners by any commissioner or other officer or agent making such seizures, and a complete record of such seizure shall be kept in the office of said board: *Provided, however,* That any such commissioner or other officer or agent making such seizure shall, upon request of the owner of any such article or upon the request of said owner's agent or servant, permit such owner, his agent, or servant to retain a sample of any such article. and such commissioner or other officer or agent shall retain such article for the period of two hours for examination by such person or persons as said owner or his agent or servant may select. Said commissioner or other officer or agent at the expiration of two hours after seizure of any such article shall treat such article in a manner to render it impossible to use such article for human consumption: *Provided, however,* That said board of food and drug commissioners may in its discretion order said article so seized to be sold and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the treasury of the State: *And provided further, however,* That upon payment of the costs of such proceedings, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond payable to the State to the effect that such articles or drugs shall not be sold or otherwise used or disposed of contrary to the provisions of this chapter, said board of food and drug commissioners may direct that such articles or drugs be delivered to the owner thereof. Any owner of any articles of food or drugs so seized may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact in such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the State."

SEC. 4. Section 12 of said chapter 183 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of said board of food and drug commissioners to enforce the provisions of this chapter and to prosecute every person, firm, or corporation violating the same and for this purpose said board may employ experts if necessary. Any member of said commission may make complaints for any violation of the provisions of this chapter and such commissioner making such complaint shall not be required to give surety for the payment of costs. They shall adopt such rules consistent with the provisions of this chapter as may be necessary for its enforcement, and shall adopt rules regulating minimum standards of strength, purity, and quality for food and drugs, defining specific adulterations when such standards are not specified or fixed under this chapter or by the laws of this State, and subject to the provisions of this chapter, declaring the proper methods of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food; but such rules and standards shall not be more stringent than, nor conflict with, the rules and standards adopted, or which may hereafter be adopted, for the enforcement of the food and drug act of the United States, approved June 30, 1906, or of any food and drug act of the United States hereafter in force, regulating the misbranding or adulteration of food and drug products for interstate commerce: *Provided, however,* That in prosecutions under this chapter, when the strength, quality, or purity of a drug or an article of food is in issue and the standard of strength, quality, or purity of such drug or article of food is fixed by said board, proof that such drug or article of food is below the standard of strength, quality, or purity fixed by said board shall be evidence that such drug or article of food is adulterated within the meaning of this chapter.

"The said commissioners shall have an office in the statehouse. They shall be allowed such office, traveling, and personal expenses as may be approved by the governor, to be paid, upon the order of the State auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"They shall meet at least once in three months and as much oftener as may be necessary. They shall biennially organize by the election of a chairman and an executive secretary, who shall be a practical chemist. Said board shall have authority

to appoint such other agents as may be necessary to assist in the enforcement of this chapter. Said executive secretary and agents shall work under the direction of the said board of commissioners and shall perform such duties as the said board shall prescribe for them to perform."

**Wood Alcohol—Labeling—Sale of Articles for External or Internal Use Containing Wood Alcohol Prohibited. (Chap. 1183, Act Mar. 12, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Sections 1 and 2 of chapter 834 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1912, entitled "An act in relation to the sale of wood alcohol," are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Any person who sells, exchanges, or delivers to another person any wood alcohol, sometimes known as methyl alcohol, shall affix to the vessel or container holding the same a label bearing the words 'wood alcohol poison,' printed or written thereon in letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height, and in addition thereto the words 'it is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food or drink, or in any medicinal or toilet preparation intended to be used internally or externally,' printed or written thereon in letters not less than one-eighth of an inch in height. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

"SEC. 2. Any person who sells, exchanges or delivers or has in his possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any article of food or drink, or any drug, intended for external or internal use, or perfumes or toilet articles, containing any wood alcohol, sometimes known as methyl alcohol, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of food and drug commissioners to prosecute any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this chapter, and any member of said board may make complaint for the violation of the provisions of this chapter, and such commissioner making such complaint shall not be required to give surety for the payment of costs.

**Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of—Annual Report. (Chap. 1239, Act Apr. 23, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 121 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The secretary of the State board of health shall receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually make a general abstract and report thereof, in form as prescribed by section 3 of this chapter, and publish and print not exceeding 1,000 copies thereof; and for preparing, tabulating, and publishing said annual report, including all clerical assistance needed therefor and the printing and binding of said report, the sum of \$1,700 is hereby annually appropriated to be paid to the State registrar. Said returns, after such report is prepared, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of State, who shall cause the same to be arranged, full alphabetical indices of all the names to be made, and the whole to be bound in volumes of convenient size and carefully preserved in his office."

SEC. 2. The item of section 2 of chapter 363 of the General Laws, entitled "Of salaries and clerical assistance and of appropriations," which refers to the payment of money to the State registrar, and which item reads "State registrar, for preparing, tabulating, and publishing his annual report, \$1,000," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$700, in addition to the sum of \$1,000 heretofore appropriated to the State registrar for preparing, tabulating, and publishing his annual report, be and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the State